# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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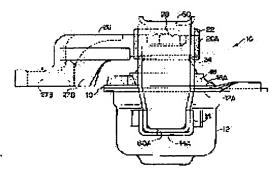
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# (54) VIBRATION ISOLATION DEVICE AND MANUFACTURE OF VIBRATION ISOLATION DEVICE

### (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To improve assembly workability so as to reduce the cost of manufacture. SOLUTION: An elastic unit 18 is mounted between an upper part mounting member 24 and an outer cylinder metal fitting 16, the outer cylinder metal fitting 16 is press fitted to a bracket 12. In a peripheral side of the bracket 12, a U shape-formed leg part 14 is provided. In the upward side of the mounting member 24, an arm bracket 26 is arranged. A lock bolt 28 is inserted to the arm bracket 26, the lock bolt 28 is screwed to the mounting member 24. In an upper part of the mounting member 24, a rebound stopper metal fitting 60 is arranged, its both end parts are fitted to the leg part 14. In the rebound stopper metal fitting 60 and the leg part 14, through holes 14A, 60A are formed, by a lock screw, the leg part 14 and the rebound stopper metal fitting 60 are integrally penetrated, to be connected to a car body.



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#### **CLAIMS**

### [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The 1st attachment member connected with either the oscillating generating section or an oscillating receiving part, and the 2nd attachment member located in the periphery side of the 1st attachment member. The elastic body arranged by intervening between the attachment members of these pairs, and the bracket with which said 2nd attachment member is pressed fit and the attachment member and elastic body of these pairs are contained, Penetrate in one with a joint with the joint projected and formed from said bracket, and the fastener fixed to another side of the oscillating generating section and an oscillating receiving part while fitting is carried out to mutual [ said / joint and mutual ], countering with said 1st attachment member and being arranged, and it is fixed. The vibration isolator characterized by having the stopper member which restricts the variation rate of said 1st attachment member within fixed limits.

[Claim 2] The vibration isolator according to claim 1 characterized by carrying out fitting of the both ends of said stopper member to the joint of these pairs, respectively while pair formation of said joint is carried out at the shape of U character, respectively.

[Claim 3] The 1st attachment member connected with either the oscillating generating section or an oscillating receiving part, and the 2nd attachment member located in the periphery side of the 1st attachment member, It is the manufacture approach of the vibration isolator applied to the vibration isolator which has the elastic body arranged by intervening between the attachment members of these pairs. While pressing said 2nd attachment member fit in a bracket and containing the attachment member and elastic body of these pairs to this bracket The stopper member which restricts the variation rate of said 1st attachment member within fixed limits It fits into the joint projected and formed from said bracket. A stopper member to this joint A tacking meal, Then, the manufacture approach of the vibration isolator characterized by what it is fixed to another side of the oscillating generating section and an oscillating receiving part, a fastener penetrating said joint and said stopper member, and said joint and said stopper member are fixed to another side of the oscillating generating section and an oscillating receiving part for.

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### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[Field of the Invention] This invention is applicable to mountings which support members, such as an engine which generates vibration, about the manufacture approach of the vibration isolator and vibration isolator which are applied when preventing transfer of the vibration from the oscillating generating section.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] For example, the vibration isolator as an engine mount is arranged between the car bodies used as the engine used as the oscillating generating section of a car, and an oscillating receiving part, this vibration isolator absorbs vibration which an engine generates, and it has structure which prevents being transmitted to a car-body side.
[0003] That is, as this vibration isolator, while establishing an elastic body and the liquid room of a pair in the interior of a vibration isolator, what opened these liquid rooms for free passage mutually at the limit path used as an orifice is known. And when the carried engine operates and vibration occurs, vibration is absorbed by the viscous drag of the liquid in the orifice which opens the vibration-deadening function and these liquid room of an elastic body for free passage etc., and transfer of vibration is prevented.

[0004] As the example, the vibration isolator 110 as shown in <u>drawing 5</u> and <u>drawing 6</u> is known, and it explains below.

[0005] As shown in these drawings, between the outer case metallic ornaments 120 and the up fixing metal 116, vulcanization adhesion is carried out and the elastic body 118 made of rubber is arranged at these metallic ornaments. Furthermore, the outer case metallic ornaments 120 are inserted in a bracket 114, and the rebound stopper metallic ornaments 112 are closed to the bracket 114.

[0006] And the liquid room 124 is formed between the diaphrams 122 and the elastic bodies 118 which have been arranged in the outer case metallic ornaments 120, and while dividing this liquid room 124 in the liquid rooms 124A and 124B of a pair, the septum cylinder 130 with an orifice 132 has structure installed in the liquid room 124.

[0007] Therefore, through the orifice 132 which opens both the liquid rooms 124A and 124B for free passage, the liquid in both liquid room 124A and 124B circulates, and this vibration isolator 110 is reducing vibration.

[0008] On the occasion of the assembly of this vibration isolator 110, from the direction of arrow-head A, the outer case metallic ornaments 120, the up fixing metal 116, and an elastic body 118 were put in in one in the bracket 114, and the rebound stopper metallic ornaments 112 were fixed to the bracket 114 for edge 112A of the rebound stopper metallic ornaments 112 in total after this from [ of the path of insertion and hard flow of an elastic body 118 ] arrow-head B.

[0009]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, the elastic body 118 had to be inserted in the bracket 114 on the occasion of the assembly of the above conventional vibration isolators 110, and it could not but consider as the process which became independent of becoming the direction where the rebound stopper metallic ornaments 112 were made to go away rebound stopper metallic-ornaments 112 with the path of insertion of an elastic body 118 in although the rebound stopper metallic ornaments 112 were fixed to the bracket 114 in total, and the 180 degrees of the directions of processing differed them about these insertion and caulking conjointly further, respectively.

[0010] For this reason, the process which it became independent of for caulking in the assembly process of a vibration isolator was needed, and it had the fault that a routing counter increased,

assembly operation became complicated, and a manufacturing cost increased. [0011] This invention aims at offering the manufacture approach of the vibration isolator and vibration isolator which improve assembly nature and can reduce a manufacturing cost in consideration of the above-mentioned fact.

[0012]
[Means for Solving the Problem] The 1st attachment member by which the vibration isolator by claim 1 is connected with either the oscillating generating section or an oscillating receiving part, The elastic body arranged by intervening between the 2nd attachment member located in the periphery side of the 1st attachment member, and the attachment member of these pairs, The bracket with which said 2nd attachment member is pressed fit and the attachment member and elastic body of these pairs are contained, Penetrate in one with a joint with the joint projected and formed from said bracket, and the fastener fixed to another side of the oscillating generating section and an oscillating receiving part while fitting is carried out to mutual [ said / joint and mutual ], countering with said 1st attachment member and being arranged, and it is fixed. It is characterized by having the stopper member which restricts the variation rate of said 1st attachment member within fixed limits.

[0013] In the vibration isolator of claim 1, the vibration isolator by claim 2 is characterized by carrying out fitting of the both ends of said stopper member to the joint of these pairs, respectively while pair formation of said joint is carried out at the shape of U character, respectively.

[0014] The 1st attachment member by which the manufacture approach of the vibration isolator by claim 3 is connected with either the oscillating generating section or an oscillating receiving part, The elastic body arranged by intervening between the 2nd attachment member located in the periphery side of the 1st attachment member, and the attachment member of these pairs, While being the manufacture approach of the vibration isolator applied to the vibration isolator which \*\*\*\*\*, pressing said 2nd attachment member fit in a bracket and containing the attachment member and elastic body of these pairs to this bracket The stopper member which restricts the variation rate of said 1st attachment member within fixed limits It fits into the joint projected and formed from said bracket. A stopper member to this joint A tacking meal, Then, it is characterized by what it is fixed to another side of the oscillating generating section and an oscillating receiving part, a fastener penetrating said joint and said stopper member, and said joint and said stopper member are fixed to another side of the oscillating generating section and an oscillating receiving part for.

[0015] An operation of the vibration isolator concerning claim 1 is explained below. The elastic body intervenes between the 1st attachment member and the 2nd attachment member, the 2nd attachment member is pressed fit in a bracket, and the attachment member and elastic body of a pair are contained by the bracket.

[0016] Fitting of the joint and stopper member which project from a bracket is carried out mutually, a stopper member counters with the 1st attachment member, and is arranged, a stopper member penetrates with a fastener in one with a joint, this fastener is fixed to another side of the oscillating generating section and an oscillating receiving part, and a joint and a stopper member are fixed to another side of the oscillating generating section and an oscillating receiving part in one.

[0017] Therefore, if vibration is transmitted from the oscillating generating section side connected with the 1st attachment member, an elastic body will deform, vibration will decline according to deformation of an elastic body, and vibration will become is hard to be transmitted to an oscillating receiving part side. And a stopper member restricts the variation rate of the 1st attachment member within fixed limits in this case.

[0018] Moreover, since fitting of the joint and stopper member which project from a bracket is mutually carried out while the 2nd attachment member is pressed fit in a bracket, by making the same the press fit direction to the bracket of the 2nd attachment member, and the direction of fitting of a joint and a stopper member, it presses fit and fits into coincidence and becomes reducible by one process about a process.

[0019] Furthermore, since a stopper member penetrates with a fastener in one with a joint, a

fastener is fixed and a joint and a stopper member are fixed, a caulking process becomes unnecessary into the assembly process of a vibration isolator, a routing counter is reduced, an assembly is simplified, assembly nature improves, and a manufacturing cost is reduced. [0020] An operation of the vibration isolator concerning claim 2 is explained below. This claim also does so the same operation as claim 1. However, in this claim, while pair formation of the joint is carried out at the shape of U character, respectively, it considers as the configuration by which fitting of the both ends of a stopper member is carried out to the joint of these pairs, respectively. Since pair formation of the joint is carried out at the shape of U character, respectively for this reason, fitting of the both ends of a stopper member is carried out to the joint of a pair, respectively, and these are much more certainly fixed.

[0021] An operation of the manufacture approach of the vibration isolator concerning claim 3 is explained below. First, while pressing the 2nd attachment member fit in a bracket and containing the attachment member and elastic body of a pair to this bracket, a stopper member is fitted into the joint projected and formed from the bracket, and it carries out [ tacking ] of the stopper member to this joint.

[0022] Next, a joint and a stopper member are made to penetrate a fastener, it fixes to another side of the oscillating generating section and an oscillating receiving part, and a joint and a stopper member are fixed to another side of the oscillating generating section and an oscillating receiving part.

[0023] Therefore, it becomes possible like claim 1 to perform press fit to the bracket of the 2nd attachment member, and fitting between a stopper member and a joint to coincidence, and by making the same the press fit direction to the bracket of the 2nd attachment member, and the direction of fitting of a joint and a stopper member, it presses fit and fits into coincidence and becomes reducible by one process about a process.

[0024] Furthermore, since a stopper member penetrates with a fastener in one with a joint, a fastener is fixed and a joint and a stopper member are fixed, a caulking process becomes unnecessary into the assembly process of a vibration isolator, a routing counter is reduced, an assembly is simplified, assembly nature improves, and a manufacturing cost is reduced.

[0025]

[Embodiment of the Invention] The gestalt of the 1st operation concerning the manufacture approach of the vibration isolator of this invention and a vibration isolator is shown in drawing 4 from drawing 1, and the gestalt of this operation is explained based on these drawings.

[0026] As shown in drawing 1 showing the gestalt of this operation, the outer case metallic ornaments 16 formed in the shape of a cylinder constitute one attachment member of this vibration isolator 10. These outer case metallic ornaments 16 have 2nd body 16C formed in the shape of a cylinder with the 1st body 16B down side a little in a minor diameter from 1st body 16B formed in the shape of a cylinder, and 1st body 16B. Furthermore, taper section 16D which disc-like flange 16A is formed in the upper limit section of these outer case metallic ornaments 16, and is shortened in the shape of a taper in the lower limit section of these outer case metallic ornaments 16 is connected.

[0027] Flange 12A which spreads on a periphery is pressed fit in the bracket 12 formed in the upper part, and these outer case metallic ornaments 16 are arranged in the bracket 12 while they are formed in the shape of a cup. As shown in <u>drawing 2</u> and <u>drawing 3</u>, it is prepared in the periphery side of this bracket 12 so that the leg 14 of the pair which is the joint formed in the shape of U character, respectively may project in the periphery side of a bracket 12. [0028] Moreover, to the inner skin of the outer case metallic ornaments 16, while being formed in the shape of a cylindrical shape, vulcanization adhesion of the peripheral face of the elastic body 18 made of rubber which laid INTARINGU 20 underground is carried out, and these outer case metallic ornaments 16 will surround and hold an elastic body 18.

[0029] Furthermore, it is laid under the core of an elastic body 18, vulcanization adhesion of the up attachment member 24 which is metal and was formed in the shape of a cone being carried out, and the upper limit section of this up attachment member 24 has projected from the elastic body 18. Besides, while tapped hole 24A in which the female screw was formed is prepared, the baffle pin 25 is attached in the section attachment member 24.

[0030] As mentioned above, an elastic body 18 will intervene between the outer case metallic ornaments 16 which constitute the up attachment member 24 and the 2nd attachment member used as the 1st attachment member, and will be attached, the outer case metallic ornaments 16 are pressed fit in a bracket 12, and these outer case metallic ornaments 16, the up attachment member 24, and the elastic body 18 serve as a form contained by the bracket 12.

[0031] The arm bracket 26 is arranged in the location which is the upper part side of the up attachment member 24, and countered the top face of the up attachment member 24 through stopper rubber 22. That is, prism section 26A which constitutes the end face side of the arm bracket 26 formed by iron castings etc. in tubed stopper rubber 22 is pressed fit. And hole 22A is formed in the upper wall of stopper rubber 22, opening 22B is formed in the low wall of stopper rubber 22, and through hole 27A is formed in prism section 26A.

[0032] Therefore, the check bolt 28 is inserted in opening 22B formed in the low wall of through hole 27A formed in hole 22A formed in the upper wall of stopper rubber 22, and prism section 26A, and stopper rubber 22 from the upper part, respectively, this check bolt 28 is screwed in tapped hole 24A of the up attachment member 24, and the arm bracket 26 is being fixed to the up attachment member 24.

[0033] Moreover, two or more bolthole 27B for connecting the arm bracket 26 with the engine (not shown) used as the oscillating generating section is formed in the tip side of the arm bracket 26. Therefore, the up attachment member 24 projected from this elastic body 18 will be used as an object for the connection to an engine, and will be connected with the engine with which the up attachment member 24 serves as the oscillating generating section through the arm bracket 26.

[0034] Through the arm bracket 26, the rebound stopper metallic ornaments 60 which are the stopper members for besides restricting the variation rate of the up attachment member 24 to the upper part of the section attachment member 24 within fixed limits counter with the up attachment member 24, and are arranged. Fitting of the both ends of these rebound stopper metallic ornaments 60 formed in inverted-L-shaped is carried out to the leg 14 of a pair with some press fit on drawing 3.

[0035] Through holes 14A and 60A are formed in the both ends and the leg 14 of these rebound stopper metallic ornaments 60, respectively, it is concluded by the car body 62 which through hole 14A of the leg 14 and through hole 60A of the rebound stopper metallic ornaments 60 penetrate in one, and become with an oscillating receiving part with the setscrew 64 of the pair which is the fastener shown in drawing 3, and a vibration isolator 10 is fixed to a car body 62. [0036] On the other hand, to inner skin, the ring material 31 by which vulcanization adhesion of the diaphram 30 made of rubber is carried out fits in in 2nd body 16C, and fixes.

[0037] Between this diaphram 30 and elastic body 18, the liquid room 32 in which the internal surface was formed by these members is formed, for example, liquids, such as water and oil, are enclosed with it. And in this liquid room 32, fitting of the septum member 34 formed with the synthetic-resin ingredient is carried out, it is arranged at the internal surface of an elastic body 18, and the liquid room 32 is bisected and divided to main liquid room 32A and subliquid room 32B.

[0038] Furthermore, inside periphery edge 34B which the circular opening 38 is formed in the center section of this septum member 34, and becomes the peripheral face of this septum member 34, the slot 36 formed in the groove over about 1 round along with periphery edge 34B is formed. The stoma 52 which opens main liquid room 32A and the inside of a slot 36 for free passage is formed in the end section of this slot 36, and the stoma 54 which opens subliquid room 32B and the inside of a slot 36 for free passage is formed in the other end. Therefore, these slot 36 and stomata 52 and 54 that were closed with the internal surface of an elastic body 18 will constitute the orifice 42 which opens between main liquid room 32A and subliquid room 32B for free passage.

[0039] Furthermore, it is made into an air chamber 44 between diaphram 30 and the bottom wall of a bracket 12, and it makes deformation of diaphram 30 possible.

[0040] On the other hand, rib 34A which projects in the upper part side of opening 38 is formed in the septum member 34, and the membrane 46 which is the elastic plate with which a center

section projects circularly is stopped by this rib 34A.

[0041] And the metal disk 48 projected circularly contacts the part of the bottom periphery approach of a membrane 46 so that periphery one end may be pinched and fixed between diaphram 30 and the septum member 34 and fitting of the center section may be carried out to opening 38, and the membrane 46 is fastened to it between rib 34A. In addition, in the location of the disk 48 corresponding to a stoma 54, it has the pore like illustration.

[0042] Next, the procedure of manufacture of the vibration isolator 10 concerning the gestalt of this operation is explained. First, the up attachment member 24 and the outer case metallic ornaments 16 are put in in metal mold, and an elastic body 18 is vulcanized. And it will be in the condition that these members are contained in the outer case metallic ornaments 16, and by forming taper section 16D in total shows the lower limit section of the outer case metallic ornaments 16 to drawing 4, by inserting the septum member 34 and diaphram 30 grade in the condition of having been equipped with the membrane 46 and the disk 48 into the liquid, into the outer case metallic ornaments 16. And press prism section 26A of the arm bracket 26 fit, stopper rubber 22 and the arm bracket 26 are made to insert in a check bolt 28 in stopper rubber 22, and the arm bracket 26 is fixed to the up attachment member 24.

[0043] Next, if the both ends of the rebound stopper metallic ornaments 60 are fitted into the leg 14 of the pair projected and formed from the bracket 12 and it carries out [ tacking ] of the rebound stopper metallic ornaments 60 to the leg 14 of these pairs while pressing the outer case metallic ornaments 16 fit in a bracket 12 and containing the up attachment member 24, the outer case metallic ornaments 16, and an elastic body 18 to this bracket 12, assembly will be completed as shown in drawing 1 and drawing 2.

[0044] Then, by installing in a car the vibration isolator 10 completed in this way, making the leg 14 of a pair, and the both ends of the rebound stopper metallic ornaments 60 penetrate the setscrew 64 of a pair, and concluding and fixing to a car body 62, as shown in drawing 3, the bracket 12 connected with the leg 14 of a pair and the rebound stopper metallic ornaments 60 can be fixed to a car body 62, and a vibration isolator 10 can be carried in a car body 62. And the bolt which is not illustrated to two or more bolthole 27B of the arm bracket 26 is concluded, and the arm bracket 26 is connected with an engine.

[0045] Next, an operation of the gestalt of this operation is explained. Actuation of the engine carried in the up attachment member 24 through the arm bracket 26 transmits vibration of an engine to an elastic body 18 through the arm bracket 26 and the up attachment member 24. [0046] An elastic body 18 can act as an absorption subject, and can absorb vibration by the vibration—deadening function based on internal friction of an elastic body 18. Furthermore, the liquid in main liquid room 32A and subliquid room 32B can circulate mutually through an orifice 42, and the vibrationproofing effectiveness can be improved by the attenuation based on the pressure variation of the liquid produced to orifice space, the viscous drag of liquid flow, etc. [0047] On the other hand, even when vibration of a RF is transmitted, the possible orifice 42 carries out blinding only of the reduction of the narrow vibration frequency range and vibration is not fully reduced only by the orifice 42 like, a membrane 46 carries out elastic deformation and the internal pressure in the liquid room 32 does not become high. Consequently, in an orifice 42, even if vibration of the high frequency which cannot reduce vibration arises, it becomes a low dynamic spring, and it is maintained, without reducing a damping characteristic, and the effectiveness of a vibration isolator 10 is demonstrated enough.

[0048] On the other hand, when vibration of the excessive amplitude is inputted from this engine, the rebound stopper metallic ornaments 60 which counter with the outer case metallic ornaments 16, and are arranged will restrict the variation rate of the outer case metallic ornaments 16 within fixed limits.

[0049] Furthermore, fitting of the leg 14 and the rebound stopper metallic ornaments 60 of a pair which the outer case metallic ornaments 16 are pressed fit in a bracket 12, and the outer case metallic ornaments 16, the up attachment member 24, and an elastic body 18 are contained by the bracket 12, and project from a bracket 12 is carried out mutually, and the rebound stopper metallic ornaments 60 counter with the up attachment member 24, and are arranged. And the rebound stopper metallic ornaments 60 penetrate with a setscrew 64 in one with the leg 14 of a

pair, this setscrew 64 is concluded and fixed to a car body 62, the leg 14 and the rebound stopper metallic ornaments 60 of a pair are fixed to a car body 62 in one, and the vibration isolator 10 is carried in the car body 62.

[0050] As mentioned above, while the outer case metallic ornaments 16 are pressed fit in a bracket 12 on the occasion of the assembly of a vibration isolator 10 Since fitting of the leg 14 and the rebound stopper metallic ornaments 60 of a pair which project from a bracket 12 is carried out mutually By making the same the press fit direction to the bracket 12 of the outer case metallic ornaments 16, and the direction of fitting of the leg 14 of a pair, and the rebound stopper metallic ornaments 60, it presses fit and fits into coincidence and becomes reducible by one process about a process. And it will be in the condition that temporary immobilization of the rebound stopper metallic ornaments 60 was carried out by these press fits and fitting at the bracket 12, before attachment by the car of this vibration isolator 10.

[0051] Furthermore, since the leg 14 and the rebound stopper metallic ornaments 60 of a pair penetrate with a setscrew 64 in one, this setscrew 64 is concluded by the car body 62 of a car and the leg 14 and the rebound stopper metallic ornaments 60 of a pair are fixed, a caulking process becomes unnecessary into the assembly process of a vibration isolator 10. And as this result, a routing counter is reduced, an assembly is simplified, assembly nature improves, and the manufacturing cost of a vibration isolator 10 is reduced.

[0052] Moreover, since pair formation of the leg 14 is carried out at the shape of U character, respectively and fitting of the both ends of the rebound stopper metallic ornaments 60 is carried out to the leg 14 of these pairs, respectively, the leg 14 and the rebound stopper metallic ornaments 60 of a pair will much more certainly be fixed.

[0053] In addition, in the gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation, although considered as a configuration which connects the up attachment member 24 side used as the 1st attachment member with the engine which is the oscillating generating section, and connects a bracket 12 side with the car body 62 which is an oscillating receiving part, it is good also as this reverse configuration, and this invention may be applied to a vibration isolator without the liquid room 32.

[0054] Moreover, although one pair of leg 14 which turns into a joint in the gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation was formed, it cannot be overemphasized that there necessarily needs to be no a pair and there should just be at least one or more. Furthermore, it is good also as structure which does not need to perform press fit into the bracket 12 of the outer case metallic ornaments 16, and fitting between the leg 14 and the rebound stopper metallic ornaments 60 to coincidence on the occasion of the assembly of a vibration isolator 10, and forms the both ends of the rebound stopper metallic ornaments 60 in the shape of U character, respectively, and fits in the leg in the both ends of the rebound stopper metallic ornaments 60. And although the fastener was made into the setscrew 64 in the gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation, you may be a fastener like a rivet, for example.

[0055] On the other hand, in the gestalt of operation, although it aimed at vibrationproofing of the engine carried in a car, to say nothing of [ the vibration isolator of this invention ] being used for other applications other than cars, such as body mounting of a car, the number of the configuration of an elastic body etc., a dimension, and orifices etc. is not limited to the thing of the gestalt of operation.

[0056]

[Effect of the Invention] The manufacture approach of the vibration isolator of this invention and a vibration isolator became possible [ improving assembly nature and reducing a manufacturing cost ], as a result of considering as the configuration explained as mentioned above.

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### **DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[<u>Drawing 1</u>] It is the fragmentary sectional view showing the gestalt of 1 operation of the vibration isolator concerning this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the side elevation showing the gestalt of 1 operation of the vibration isolator concerning this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is another side elevation showing the gestalt of 1 operation of the vibration isolator concerning this invention.

[Drawing 4] It is a sectional view explaining the assembly of the gestalt of 1 operation of the vibration isolator concerning this invention.

[Drawing 5] It is the sectional view showing the vibration isolator concerning the conventional technique.

[Drawing 6] It is the side elevation showing the vibration isolator concerning the conventional technique.

[Description of Notations]

- 10 Vibration Isolator
- 12 Bracket
- 14 Leg (Joint)
- 16 Outer Case Metallic Ornaments (2nd Attachment Member)
- 18 Elastic Body
- 24 Up Attachment Member (1st Attachment Member)
- 60 Rebound Stopper Metallic Ornaments (Stopper Member)
- 64 Setscrew (Fastener)

# [Translation done.]

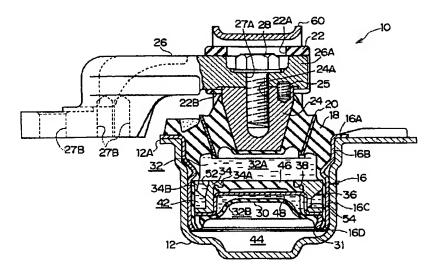
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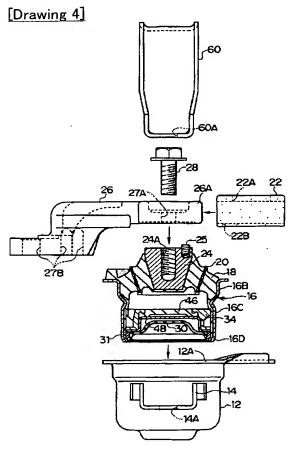
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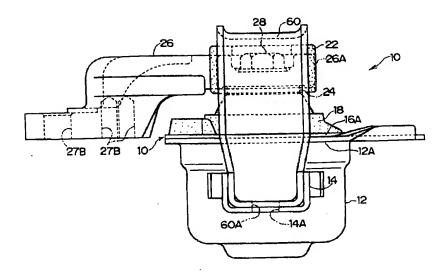
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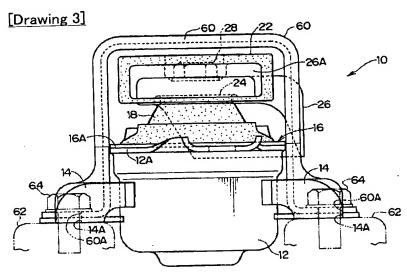
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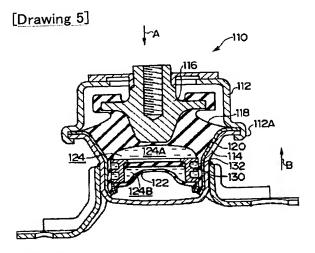




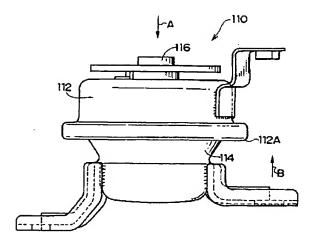
[Drawing 2]







[Drawing 6]



[Translation done.]

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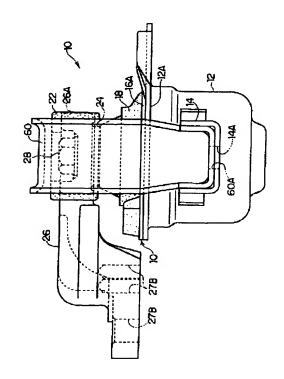
#### 審査請求 未請求 請求項の数3 〇L (全 7 質)

		<b>脊</b> 盤帽 <b>火</b>	未晴水 請水頃の数3 〇L (全 7 員)		
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# (54) 【発明の名称】 防损装置及び防振装置の製造方法

# (57)【要約】

【課題】 超立性を向上して製造コストを低減する。 【解決手段】 弾性体18が上部取付部材24と外筒金 具16との間に取り付けられ、ブラケット12に外筒金 具16が圧入される。ブラケット12の外周側にU字状 に形成された脚部14が設けられる。上部取付部材24 の上方側にアームブラケット26が配設される。アーム ブラケット26に止めボルト28が揮通され、上部取付 部材24に止めボルト28が埋合される。上部取付部材 24の上部にリバウンドストッパ金具60が配置され、 リバウンドストッパ金具60及び脚部14に嵌合 される。リバウンドストッパ金具60及び脚部14に 置流穴14A、60Aが形成され、止めねじにより脚部1 4及びリバウンドストッパ金具60が一体的に貫通され、車体に締結される。



### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 振動発生部及び振動受部の一方に連結される第1の取付部材と、

第1の取付部材の外周側に位置する第2の取付部材と、 これら一対の取付部材の間に介在されて配置される弾性 体と、

前記第2の取付部材が圧入されてこれら一対の取付部材及び弾性体が収納されるブラケットと、

前記ブラケットから突出して形成される接合部と、

前記接合部と相互に嵌合されて前記第1の取付部材と対向して配置されると共に振動発生部及び振動受部の他方に固定される固定具により接合部とともに一体的に貫通されて固定され且つ、前記第1の取付部材の変位を一定範囲内に制限するストッパ部材と、

を有することを特徴とする防振装置。

【請求項2】 前記接合部がそれぞれU字状に一対形成されると共に、前記ストッパ部材の両端がこれら一対の接合部にそれぞれ嵌合されることを特徴とする請求項1記載の防振装置。

【請求項3】 振動発生部及び振動受部の一方に連結される第1の取付部材と、第1の取付部材の外周側に位置する第2の取付部材と、これら一対の取付部材の間に介在されて配置される弾性体と、を有する防振装置に適用される防振装置の製造方法であって、

前記第2の取付部材をブラケットに圧入してこれら一対の取付部材及び弾性体をこのブラケットに収納すると共に、前記第1の取付部材の変位を一定範囲内に制限するストッパ部材を、前記ブラケットから突出して形成された接合部に嵌合してこの接合部にストッパ部材を仮止めし、

この後、固定具が前記接合部及び前記ストッパ部材を貫通しつつ振動発生部及び振動受部の他方に固定されて、前記接合部及び前記ストッパ部材を振動発生部及び振動受部の他方に固定する、

ことを特徴とする防振装置の製造方法。

### 【発明の詳細な説明】

# [0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、振動発生部からの 振動の伝達を防止する場合等に適用される防振装置及び 防振装置の製造方法に関するものであり、振動を発生す るエンジン等の部材を支持するマウント類に適用可能な ものである。

#### [0002]

【従来の技術】例えば、車両の振動発生部となるエンジンと振動受部となる車体との間にエンジンマウントとしての防振装置が配設されていて、エンジンが発生する振動をこの防振装置が吸収し、車体側に伝達されるのを阻止するような構造となっている。

【0003】すなわち、この防振装置としては、防振装置の内部に弾性体及び一対の液室を設けると共に、オリ

フィスとなる制限通路でこれらの液室を互いに連通したものが知られている。そして、搭載されたエンジンが作動して振動が発生した場合には、弾性体の制振機能及び、これら液室を連通するオリフィス内の液体の粘性抵抗等で振動を吸収し、振動の伝達を阻止するようになっている。

【0004】その一例として、図5及び図6に示すような防振装置110が知られており、以下に説明する。

【0005】これらの図に示すように、外筒金具120と上部取付金具116との間に、ゴム製の弾性体118がこれら金具に加硫接着されて配置されている。さらに、ブラケット114に外筒金具120が挿入され、リバウンドストッパ金具112がブラケット114にかしめられている。

【0006】そして、外筒金具120内に配置されたダイヤフラム122と弾性体118との間に液室124が設けられ、この液室124を一対の液室124A、124Bに区画すると共にオリフィス132を有した隔壁筒130が、液室124内に設置された構造となっている。

【0007】従って、この防振装置110は、両液室124A、124Bを連通するオリフィス132を介して、両液室124A、124B内の液体が流通して、振動を低減している。

【0008】この防振装置110の組立てに際しては、 矢印A方向よりブラケット114内に外筒金具120、 上部取付金具116及び弾性体118を一体的に入れ、 この後、リバウンドストッパ金具112の端部112A を弾性体118の挿入方向と逆方向の矢印B方向からか しめて、リバウンドストッパ金具112をブラケット1 14に固定していた。

### [0009]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかし、以上のような 従来の防振装置110の組立てに際しては、弾性体11 8をブラケット114に挿入し、さらに、リバウンドス トッパ金具112をかしめてリバウンドストッパ金具1 12をブラケット114に固定するものの、弾性体11 8の挿入方向と、リバウンドストッパ金具112のかし め加工の方向とが、180°異なった方向となることと 相まって、これら挿入及びかしめ加工をそれぞれ独立し た工程とせざるを得なかった。

【0010】この為、防振装置の組立て工程中において、かしめ加工する為の独立した工程が必要となり、工程数が増加して組立作業が煩雑となって製造コストが増大するという欠点を有していた。

【0011】本発明は上記事実を考慮し、組立性を向上して製造コストを低減し得る防振装置及び防振装置の製造方法を提供することを目的とする。

### [0012]

【課題を解決するための手段】請求項1による防振装置

は、振動発生部及び振動受部の一方に連結される第1の取付部材と、第1の取付部材の外周側に位置する第2の取付部材と、これら一対の取付部材の間に介在されて配置される弾性体と、前記第2の取付部材が圧入されてこれら一対の取付部材及び弾性体が収納されるブラケットと、前記ブラケットから突出して形成される接合部と、前記接合部と相互に嵌合されて前記第1の取付部材と対向して配置されると共に振動発生部及び振動受部の他方に固定される固定具により接合部とともに一体的に貫通されて固定され且つ、前記第1の取付部材の変位を一定範囲内に制限するストッパ部材と、を有することを特徴とする。

【0013】請求項2による防振装置は、請求項1の防 振装置において、前記接合部がそれぞれU字状に一対形 成されると共に、前記ストッパ部材の両端がこれら一対 の接合部にそれぞれ嵌合されることを特徴とする。

【0014】請求項3による防振装置の製造方法は、振動発生部及び振動受部の一方に連結される第1の取付部材と、第1の取付部材の外周側に位置する第2の取付部材と、これら一対の取付部材の間に介在されて配置される弾性体と、を有する防振装置に適用される防振装置の製造方法であって、前記第2の取付部材をブラケットに圧入してこれら一対の取付部材及び弾性体をこのブラケットに収納すると共に、前記第1の取付部材の変位を一定範囲内に制限するストッパ部材を、前記ブラケットから突出して形成された接合部に嵌合してこの接合部にストッパ部材を仮止めし、この後、固定具が前記接合部及び前記ストッパ部材を貫通しつつ振動発生部及び振動受部の他方に固定されて、前記接合部及び前記ストッパ部材を振動発生部及び振動受部の他方に固定する、ことを特徴とする。

【0015】請求項1に係る防振装置の作用を以下に説明する。第1の取付部材と第2の取付部材との間に弾性体が介在されており、第2の取付部材がブラケットに圧入されて、一対の取付部材及び弾性体がブラケットに収納される。

【0016】ブラケットから突出する接合部とストッパ部材とが相互に嵌合されて、ストッパ部材が第1の取付部材と対向して配置され、接合部とともに一体的にストッパ部材が固定具により貫通され、振動発生部及び振動受部の他方にこの固定具が固定されて、接合部及びストッパ部材が一体的に振動発生部及び振動受部の他方に固定される。

【0017】従って、第1の取付部材に連結された振動発生部側から振動が伝達されると、弾性体が変形し、弾性体の変形により振動が減衰されて、振動受部側に振動が伝達され難くなる。そしてこの際、ストッパ部材が第1の取付部材の変位を一定範囲内に制限する。

【0018】また、第2の取付部材がブラケットに圧入されると共に、ブラケットから突出する接合部とストッ

パ部材とが相互に嵌合されるので、第2の取付部材のブラケットへの圧入方向と、接合部とストッパ部材との嵌合方向とを同一にすることにより、同時に圧入及び嵌合して工程を1工程分削減可能となる。

【0019】さらに、接合部とともに一体的にストッパ 部材が固定具により貫通され、固定具が固定されて接合 部及びストッパ部材が固定されるので、防振装置の組立 て工程中にかしめ加工工程が不要となり、工程数が削減 されて組立てが簡素化され、組立性が向上して製造コストが低減される。

【0020】請求項2に係る防振装置の作用を以下に説明する。本請求項も請求項1と同様な作用を奏する。但し、本請求項では、接合部がそれぞれU字状に一対形成されると共に、ストッパ部材の両端がこれら一対の接合部にそれぞれ嵌合される構成とされている。この為、それぞれU字状に接合部が一対形成されているので、ストッパ部材の両端がそれぞれ一対の接合部に嵌合されて、これらが一層確実に固定される。

【0021】請求項3に係る防振装置の製造方法の作用を以下に説明する。まず、第2の取付部材をブラケットに圧入して、一対の取付部材及び弾性体をこのブラケットに収納すると共に、ブラケットから突出して形成された接合部にストッパ部材を嵌合して、この接合部にストッパ部材を仮止めする。

【0022】次に、固定具を接合部及びストッパ部材に 貫通させ振動発生部及び振動受部の他方に固定して、接 合部及びストッパ部材を振動発生部及び振動受部の他方 に固定する。

【0023】従って、請求項1と同様に、第2の取付部材のブラケットへの圧入と、ストッパ部材と接合部との間の嵌合とを、同時に行うことが可能となり、第2の取付部材のブラケットへの圧入方向と、接合部とストッパ部材との嵌合方向とを同一にすることにより、同時に圧入及び嵌合して工程を1工程分削減可能となる。

【0024】さらに、接合部とともに一体的にストッパ部材が固定具により貫通され、固定具が固定されて接合部及びストッパ部材が固定されるので、防振装置の組立て工程中にかしめ加工工程が不要となり、工程数が削減されて組立てが簡素化され、組立性が向上して製造コストが低減される。

### [0025]

【発明の実施の形態】本発明の防振装置及び防振装置の 製造方法に係る第1の実施の形態を図1から図4に示 し、これらの図に基づき本実施の形態を説明する。

【0026】本実施の形態を表す図1に示すように、この防振装置10の一方の取付部材を円筒状に形成される外筒金具16が構成している。この外筒金具16は、円筒状に形成される第1円筒部16B及び、第1円筒部16Bより若干小径で第1円筒部16Bの下側で円筒状に形成される第2円筒部16Cを、有している。さらに、

この外筒金具16の上端部に円板状のフランジ部16Aが形成され、また、この外筒金具16の下端部にテーパ状に縮まるテーパ部16Dが繋がっている。

【0027】この外筒金具16は、カップ状に形成されると共に、外周に拡がるフランジ部12Aが上部に形成されたブラケット12に圧入されて、ブラケット12内に配置されている。このブラケット12の外周側には、図2及び図3に示すように、それぞれU字状に形成された接合部である一対の脚部14がブラケット12の外周側に突出するように、設けられている。

【0028】また、外筒金具16の内周面には、円筒形状に形成されると共にインターリング20を埋設したゴム製の弾性体18の外周面が加硫接着されており、この外筒金具16が弾性体18を囲んで保持することになる。

【0029】さらに、弾性体18の中心部には、金属製であって円錐状に形成された上部取付部材24が加硫接着されつつ埋設されており、この上部取付部材24の上端部が弾性体18から突出している。この上部取付部材24には、雌ねじが形成されたねじ穴24Aが設けられていると共に回り止めピン25が取り付けられている。【0030】以上より、弾性体18は、第1の取付部材となる上部取付部材24と第2の取付部材を構成する外筒金具16との間に介在されて取り付けられることとなり、ブラケット12に外筒金具16が圧入されて、これら外筒金具16、上部取付部材24及び弾性体18が、ブラケット12に収納される形となっている。

【0031】上部取付部材24の上方側であって上部取付部材24の頂面に対向した位置には、ストッパゴム22を介してアームブラケット26が配設されている。つまり、筒状のストッパゴム22内に、鉄鋳物等で形成されたアームブラケット26の基端側を構成する角柱部26Aが圧入されている。そして、ストッパゴム22の上壁には孔22Aが形成され、ストッパゴム22の下壁に開口22Bが形成されており、角柱部26Aには貫通穴27Aが形成されている。

【0032】従って、ストッパゴム22の上壁に形成された孔22A、角柱部26Aに形成された貫通穴27A及びストッパゴム22の下壁に形成された開口22Bにそれぞれ上方から止めボルト28が挿通されており、上部取付部材24のねじ穴24Aにこの止めボルト28が 場合されて、アームブラケット26が上部取付部材24に固定されている。

【0033】また、アームブラケット26の先端側には、振動発生部となるエンジン(図示せず)にアームブラケット26を連結するための複数個のボルト孔27Bが形成されている。従って、この弾性体18から突出される上部取付部材24はエンジンへの連結用として用いられることとなり、上部取付部材24がアームブラケット26を介して振動発生部となるエンジンに連結される

ことになる。

【0034】この上部取付部材24の上部には、上部取付部材24の変位を一定範囲内に制限するためのストッパ部材であるリバウンドストッパ金具60が、アームブラケット26を介して上部取付部材24と対向して配置されている。図3上、逆U字状に形成されたこのリバウンドストッパ金具60の両端部は、一対の脚部14に圧入ざみに嵌合されている。

【0035】これらリバウンドストッパ金具60の両端部及び脚部14には、それぞれ貫通穴14A、60Aが形成されていて、図3に示す固定具である一対の止めねじ64により、脚部14の貫通穴14A及びリバウンドストッパ金具60の貫通穴60Aが一体的に貫通され、振動受部となる車体62に締結されて車体62に防振装置10が固定される。

【0036】他方、内周面にゴム製のダイヤフラム30が加硫接着されているリング材31が第2円筒部16C内に嵌合して固着される。

【0037】このダイヤフラム30と弾性体18との間には、これらの部材で内壁面が形成された液室32が設けられていて、例えば水、オイル等の液体が封入されている。そして、この液室32内には例えば合成樹脂材料で形成された隔壁部材34が弾性体18の内壁面に嵌合されて配置されていて、液室32を主液室32Aと副液室32Bとに二分して区画している。

【0038】さらに、この隔壁部材34の中央部には、 円形の開口部38が形成されており、また、この隔壁部 材34の外周面となる外周端部34Bの内側には、外周 端部34Bに沿いほぼ一周にわたって溝状に形成された 清部36が設けられている。この溝部36の一端部に は、主液室32Aと溝部36内とを連通する小孔52が 形成され、他端部には、副液室32Bと溝部36内とを 連通する小孔54が形成されている。従って、弾性体1 8の内壁面により塞がれたこの溝部36及び小孔52、 54が主液室32Aと副液室32Bとの間を連通するオ リフィス42を構成することとなる。

【0039】さらに、ダイヤフラム30とブラケット1 2の底壁との間は空気室44とされてダイヤフラム30 の変形を可能としている。

【0040】一方、隔壁部材34には、開口部38の上部側に突出するリブ34Aが形成されており、中央部が円形に突出する弾性板であるメンブラン46が、このリブ34Aに係止されている。

【0041】そして、メンブラン46の下側外周寄りの部分には、外周端側がダイヤフラム30と隔壁部材34との間に挟持されて固定され且つ中央部が開口部38に嵌合されるように円形に突出した金属製の円板48が当接して、メンブラン46をリブ34Aとの間で挟着している。尚、小孔54に対応する円板48の位置には、図示のように孔部を有している。

【0042】次に、本実施の形態に係る防振装置10の製造の手順を説明する。まず、上部取付部材24及び外筒金具16を金型内に入れて、弾性体18を加硫する。そして、液体中において、メンブラン46、円板48が装着された状態の隔壁部材34及びダイヤフラム30等を外筒金具16内に挿入し、外筒金具16の下端部をかしめてテーパ部16Dを形成することにより、これらの部材が外筒金具16内に収納されて、図4に示すような状態になる。そして、ストッパゴム22内に、アームブラケット26の角柱部26Aを圧入し、ストッパゴム22及びアームブラケット26を上部取付部材24に固定する

【0043】次に、外筒金具16をブラケット12に圧入して、上部取付部材24、外筒金具16及び弾性体18をこのブラケット12に収納すると共に、ブラケット12から突出して形成された一対の脚部14にリバウンドストッパ金具60の両端部を嵌合して、これら一対の脚部14にリバウンドストッパ金具60を仮止めすれば、図1及び図2に示すように組立は完了する。

【0044】この後、このように完成された防振装置10を車両内に設置し、一対の止めねじ64を一対の脚部14及びリバウンドストッパ金具60の両端部に貫通させ車体62に締結して固定することにより、図3に示すように、一対の脚部14に繋がるブラケット12及び、リバウンドストッパ金具60を車体62に固定し、防振装置10を車体62に搭載することができる。そして、アームブラケット26の複数個のボルト孔27日に図示しないボルトを締結してエンジンにアームブラケット26を連結する。

【0045】次に本実施の形態の作用を説明する。上部取付部材24にアームブラケット26を介して搭載されるエンジンが作動すると、エンジンの振動がアームブラケット26及び上部取付部材24を介して弾性体18に伝達される。

【0046】弾性体18は吸振主体として作用し、弾性体18の内部摩擦に基づく制振機能によって振動を吸収することができる。さらに、主液室32A及び副液室32B内の液体がオリフィス42を通って相互に流通し、オリフィス空間に生ずる液体の圧力変化、液体流動の粘性抵抗等に基づく減衰作用で防振効果を向上することができる。

【0047】一方、高周波の振動が伝達された場合などのように、狭い振動数範囲の低減のみ可能なオリフィス42が目詰まりしてオリフィス42のみによっては十分に振動が低減されないときでも、メンブラン46が弾性変形して、液室32内の内圧が高くなることがない。この結果、オリフィス42では振動を低減できない高周波数の振動が生じても低動ばねとなり、防振特性が低減されずに維持され、防振装置10の効果が十分発揮され

る。

【0048】他方、このエンジンから過大な振幅の振動が入力された際には、外筒金具16と対向して配置されるリバウンドストッパ金具60が、外筒金具16の変位を一定範囲内に制限することになる。

【0049】さらに、外筒金具16がブラケット12に圧入されて、外筒金具16、上部取付部材24及び弾性体18がブラケット12に収納され、また、ブラケット12から突出する一対の脚部14とリバウンドストッパ金具60とが相互に嵌合されてリバウンドストッパ金具60が上部取付部材24と対向して配置される。そして、一対の脚部14とともに一体的にリバウンドストッパ金具60が止めねじ64により貫通され、車体62にこの止めねじ64が締結して固定されて、一対の脚部14及びリバウンドストッパ金具60が一体的に車体62に固定され、防振装置10が車体62に搭載されている。

【0050】以上より、防振装置10の組立てに際して、外筒金具16がブラケット12に圧入されると共に、ブラケット12から突出する一対の脚部14とリバウンドストッパ金具60とが相互に嵌合されるので、外筒金具16のブラケット12への圧入方向と、一対の脚部14とリバウンドストッパ金具60との嵌合方向とを同一にすることにより、同時に圧入及び嵌合して工程を1工程分削減可能となる。そして、この防振装置10の車両への組付けまでの間、これらの圧入及び嵌合によりリバウンドストッパ金具60はブラケット12に仮固定された状態となる。

【0051】さらに、一対の脚部14及びリバウンドストッパ金具60が一体的に止めねじ64により貫通され、この止めねじ64が車両の車体62に締結されて一対の脚部14及びリバウンドストッパ金具60が固定されるので、防振装置10の組立て工程中において、かしめ加工工程が不要となる。そして、この結果として、工程数が削減されて組立てが簡素化され、組立性が向上して防振装置10の製造コストが低減される。

【0052】また、脚部14がそれぞれU字状に一対形成され、リバウンドストッパ金具60の両端がこれら一対の脚部14にそれぞれ嵌合されているので、一対の脚部14とリバウンドストッパ金具60とが一層確実に固定されることになる。

【0053】尚、上記実施の形態において、振動発生部であるエンジンに第1の取付部材となる上部取付部材24側を連結し、振動受部である車体62にブラケット12側を連結するような構成としたがこの逆の構成としても良く、液室32の無い防振装置に本発明を適用しても良い

【0054】また、上記実施の形態において接合部となる脚部14を一対設けたが、必ずしも一対有る必要はなく、少なくとも一つ以上有れば良いことはいうまでもな

い。さらに、防振装置10の組立てに際して、外筒金具 16のブラケット12内への圧入と、脚部14とリバウ ンドストッパ金具60との間の嵌合とは、同時に行わな くとも良く、また、リバウンドストッパ金具60の両端 部をそれぞれU字状に形成して、リバウンドストッパ金 具60の両端部内に脚部を嵌合するような構造としても 良い。そして、上記実施の形態において固定具を止めね じ64としたが、例えばリベットのような固定具であっ ても良い。

【0055】他方、実施の形態において、車両に搭載されるエンジンの防振を目的としたが、本発明の防振装置は例えば車両のボディマウント等、あるいは車両以外の他の用途にも用いられることはいうまでもなく、また、弾性体等の形状、寸法及びオリフィスの数なども実施の形態のものに限定されるものではない。

## [0056]

【発明の効果】本発明の防振装置及び防振装置の製造方法は、以上のように説明した構成とした結果、組立性を向上して製造コストを低減することが可能となった。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明に係る防振装置の一実施の形態を示す部 分断面図である。

【図2】本発明に係る防振装置の一実施の形態を示す側面図である。

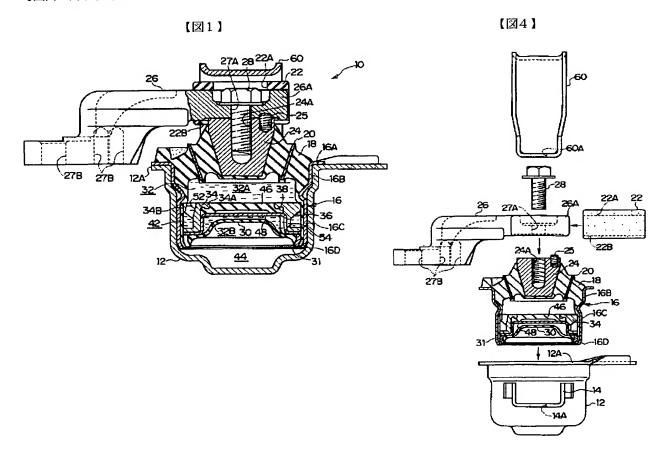
【図3】本発明に係る防振装置の一実施の形態を示す別の側面図である。

【図4】本発明に係る防振装置の一実施の形態の組立を 説明する断面図である。

【図5】従来技術に係る防振装置を示す断面図である。

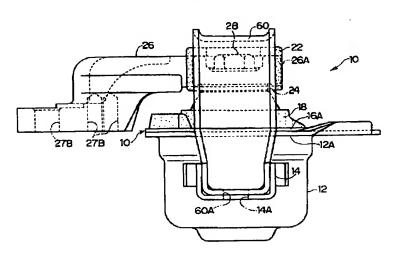
【図6】従来技術に係る防振装置を示す側面図である。 【符号の説明】

- 10 防振装置
- 12 ブラケット
- 14 脚部(接合部)
- 16 外筒金具 (第2の取付部材)
- 18 弾性体
- 24 上部取付部材 (第1の取付部材)
- 60 リバウンドストッパ金具(ストッパ部材)
- 64 止めねじ(固定具)

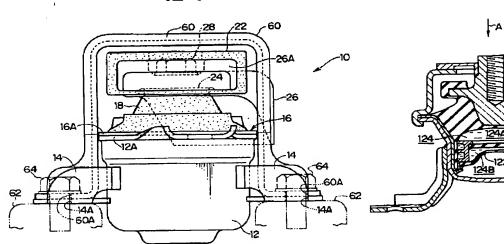


【図5】









【図6】

